

[17] 1839.—R. H. LEWIS, Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond. i. p. xlv. (Confirmation of the above.)

[18] 1764.—A. MODEER, "Några märkvärdigheter hos Insectet *Cimex ovatus pallide griseus*, abdominis lateribus albo nigroque variis alis albis basi scutelli nigricante," in Vetensk. Acad. Handl. xxv. pp. 41-57. (Abstract in German (1767) in same journal, xxvi. pp. 43-9, but I have not seen either. See No. 13.)

[19] 1855.—MONTROUZIER,* "Essai sur la faune de l'île de Woodlark ou Moïou," in Ann. Sci. phys. nat. agric. Lyon (2), vii. pp. 91-2. (Relates maternal affection in Scutellerinæ.)

[20] 1865.—E. PARFITT in J. W. DOUGLAS and J. SCOTT, The British Hemiptera, i. pp. 103-4 (*Acanthosoma griseum*).

[21] 1832.—[J. RENNIE], "Maternal care of the Earwig," in Penny Magazine, p. 60.

[22] 1749.—A. J. RÖSEL, Der monatlich herausgegeben Insecten Belustigung, ii. Heuschrecken und Grillen, p. 92, pl. xiv.

[23] 1895.—D. SHARP, Cambridge Nat. Hist. v. p. 214 (*Forficula auricularia* and *Labidura riparia*), and 517 (*Perga lewisii*).

[24] 1899.—D. SHARP, Cambridge Nat. Hist. vi. p. 546 (*Acanthosoma griseum*).

The latest notices of Ambrosia beetles are found in—

[25] 1897.—H. G. HUBBARD, "The Ambrosia beetles of the United States," Bull. U. S. Dep. Agric., new series, No. 7, pp. 9-30.

ON THE PARASITIC HYMENOPTERA AND TENTHREDINIDÆ COLLECTED BY MR. EDWARD WHYMPER ON THE "GREAT ANDES OF THE EQUATOR."

By P. CAMERON.

(Continued from p. 97.)

LARSEPHNA VARIPES, sp. nov.

Black, shining; the legs rufous, the hinder femora darker in tint; the hinder coxæ black; the hinder tibiæ pale, the apex and a band near the base black; the hinder tarsi more or less fuscous; wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures dark testaceous. ♀. Length nearly 4 mm.; terebra, 1 mm.

Hab. Pichincha, 12,000 ft.

Antennæ dark testaceous, blackish on the top; the scape paler in colour. Head black, closely and minutely punctured; the mandibles rufo-testaceous. Mesonotum closely, minutely, and distinctly punctured. Scutellum shagreened. Median segment shagreened, most strongly in the middle. Pro- and mesopleuræ shagreened, shining; the meta- closely, minutely, and uniformly punctured. Abdomen rufo-

* I do not know Montrouzier's forename. Hagen cites it as "P." (Bibl. Ent. i. p. 547), but this is merely an abbreviation for "Père." He is indicated in his papers as "R. P." and "P. A.," possibly "Révérend Père" and "Père Abbé."

testaceous; the petiole and the dorsal basal half of the second and third segments black; the basal three segments are closely minutely punctured, the first more strongly than the others. Legs rufous; the posterior coxæ black; the hinder tibiæ and tarsi pale testaceous, almost white; there is a black band near the base of the hinder tibiæ, and a slightly broader one near the apex; the tarsi are darker-coloured, with the joints paler at the base.

LARSEPHNA FLAVOLINEATA, sp. nov.

Black; the second and following segments of the abdomen brownish, their apices narrowly banded with pale yellow; legs rufo-fuscous; the four anterior coxæ and trochanters pale clear yellow; the hinder coxæ and the basal joint of the trochanters black, the apex of the coxæ and the apical joint of the trochanters pale yellow; the base and apex of the hinder tibiæ black; wings clear hyaline, the stigma and nervures fuscous. ♀. Length, 4·5 mm.; terebra, 2 mm.

Hab. Corazon, 12,000 ft.

Thorax smooth and shining, the mesonotum shagreened, the apex of the median segment brownish; the metapleural keel indistinct. The narrow yellow bands on the apices of the abdominal segments are distinct on all the segments, and extend on to the ventral surface; the petiole is deep black; the segments becoming successively brighter and more rufous in tint towards the apex. The large stigma is black at the costa, the rest of it is testaceous; the nervures are fuscous.

The differences between this species and *varipes* may be expressed thus:—

Abdomen for the greater part rufous, not banded with yellow; the fore coxæ and trochanters rufous, the metapleural keels distinct; ovipositor half the length of the abdomen	<i>varipes</i> .
Abdomen black, narrowly banded with yellow, the fore coxæ yellow, the metapleural keels indistinct; ovipositor as long as the abdomen	<i>flavolineata</i> .

CRYPTINA.

CYANOCRYPTUS, gen. nov.

Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken near the middle. Transverse median nervure in fore wings not interstitial. Median segment reticulated throughout, and without a distinct transverse keel. Disco-cubital nervure not broken by the stump of a nervure. Antennæ stout, ringed with white. Apex of clypeus broadly rounded, depressed; it is not separated from the face. Median segment large, with a gradually rounded slope from the base to the apex; its spiracles elongated; the sides at the apex shortly toothed; the pleural carinæ of the metathorax complete. Wings uniformly violaceous; the areolet large, the sides not convergent above. Abdomen smooth; the spiracles of the second segment placed shortly before the middle.

The body is metallic; the parapsidal furrows do not reach to the middle; the scutellum is roundly convex, not much raised; the abdominal petiole is longish, slender, dilated at the apex; the first joint of

the flagellum is longer than the second; the lower part of the mesopleuræ is irregularly striated towards the apex.

In Ashmead's arrangement of the *Cryptina* (Proc. U. S. Mus. xxiii. p. 40) this genus would come in near *Joppoceras*.

CYANOCRYPTUS METALLICUS, sp. nov.

Dark blue, with purple and brassy tints; the wings uniformly fuscous-violaceous, the stigma and nervures black; the antennæ black, ringed with white. ♂. Length, 13 mm.

Hab. Outer slope, Equador, 7-8000 ft.

Antennæ black, fuscous on the lower side; the scape shining, the flagellum dull in tint. Head dark blue with purple and rosy tints; the outer orbits shining, sparsely punctured; the front, vertex, and face more opaque, punctured, but not closely or strongly; the upper part of the front closely and finely transversely striated. Basal half of mandibles strongly, but not very closely, punctured; the two apical teeth are of almost equal size, and are rounded broadly at the apex. Mesonotum minutely punctured; its sides towards the apex are depressed; the scutellum is almost impunctate; its basal depression bears five or six longitudinal keels. The lower part of the propleuræ bears some stout longitudinal keels; its base is bordered by a keel. Mesopleuræ, except above, irregularly longitudinally striated and reticulated. Median segment entirely closely irregularly reticulated; on the sides the reticulations are more regular and oblique. The coxæ, trochanters, and femora are purple with rosy tints; the tibiæ and tarsi are dull black; the tarsi are minutely spined. Abdomen shining, impunctate, dark blue, tinged with purple.

WHYMPERIA, gen. nov.

Antennæ stout, distinctly dilated beyond the middle; their third, fourth, and fifth joints equal in length. Head sharply obliquely narrowed behind the eyes; the inner orbits of the eyes sharply keeled, the keel extending from below the antennæ to the lower ocellus, and clearly separated from the eyes. Clypeus clearly separated from the face; its apex transverse. Mandibles curved, narrowed, towards the apex, but not sharply; the apex with a depression in the centre; the teeth not clearly separated. The upper edge of the pronotum roundly projecting. Parapsidal furrows obsolete. Scutellum large, not much raised. The basal keel on the median segment is distinct; the apical is less distinct in the centre, and projects laterally into a broad tooth; the spiracles are large, elongate. The base of the segment has a large area in the middle, obliquely narrowed towards the apex; its sides are not sharply margined. The pleural furrow is distinct; the metasternal keel is complete; stout at the base, narrower at the apex. Abdominal petiole long and slender, not much thickened at the apex, curved. The areolet is large, broad; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial; the cubito-discal nervure does not have a stump of a nervure; the transverse median nervure in the hind wings is broken in the middle. The metathorax is short, and has an oblique slope from the first transverse keel.

A distinct genus, easily known by the thickened stout antennæ, by the keeled front, by the sharply obliquely narrowed temples, by the projecting edge of the pronotum, and by the long hinder legs. In Ashmead's arrangement it would come in near *Habro-cryptus*.

WHYMPERIA CARINIFRONS, sp. nov.

Black, the head and thorax largely marked with white; the second and following segments of the abdomen rufous, the legs pale yellow, the four hinder femora rufous; the hinder coxæ black, their top with a large white mark; the wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. ♀. Length, 11; terebra, 3 mm.

Hab. Ecuador, 1–2000 ft.

Antennæ black, the eighth to fourteenth joints more or less white, the thickened apical joints fuscous. Front and vertex smooth and shining; the face somewhat coarsely striated; the clypeus with scattered punctures round the top and apex; its apex depressed and black. Labrum white, fringed with long golden hair. Mandibles black, with a small curved white spot on the base. Palpi white. Thorax black; the dilated part of the pronotum, two lines in the centre of the mesonotum, narrowed at the base and apex, the scutellum, post-scutellum, a mark, transverse at the base, rounded at the apex, two large marks on the apical slope, a mark on the lower side of the propleuræ, the tubercles narrowly in the centre, a large mark on the top of the mesopleuræ, a larger irregular mark on the lower side of the mesopleuræ, with a rounded incision on its upper side, a mark immediately below the hind wings and the greater part of the upper half of the metapleuræ, pale yellow. The middle femora are darker-coloured than the posterior. Petiole smooth and shining; its apex and a narrow line behind the middle yellow; its ventral surface is brownish; there is a broad, irregular black band near the apex of the second segment.

(To be continued.)

ON BUTTERFLIES COLLECTED BY MAJOR E. M.
WOODWARD IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

BY EMILY MARY SHARPE.

THE following is a list of the species of butterflies obtained by Major E. M. Woodward on his journey from the coast to Uganda and Nandi. He obtained two new species, which I described under the names *Neptis woodwardi* (Nymphalidæ) and *Planema nandensis* (Acraeidæ). Cf. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), vol. iii. pp. 243, 244 (1899).

Family DANAIDÆ.

1. DANAIIS CHRYSIPPUS (*Linn.*).—*a*, *b*, ♂ ♀. Wakolis, Usoga; October 15, 1897.